



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

No. XXXIX.

---

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1842.

---

## ARBITRATION AS A TEMPORARY REMEDY FOR WAR.

The friends of peace have always contended that the alleged necessity of war may be superseded by means far better for all purposes whether of protection or redress ; and with this view, we have repeatedly suggested a variety of expedients that might be adopted by nations in place of the cannon and the sword. One of these expedients is arbitration ; and many events have, of late, conspired to fix public attention upon it as an easy and efficacious substitute for war. The states of Christendom are fast incorporating it by their practice into the law of nations ; and the friends of peace would fain hasten a result so important in their view to the peace of the civilized world.

When JOSEPH STURGE, the distinguished philanthropist from England, visited our country last year, he laid before a special meeting of the friends of peace held in Boston, the plan, which he derived from a personal interview with Judge JAY, of preventing war by a clause in every treaty, binding the parties to settle their differences in the last resort by amicable reference to an umpire mutually chosen. The meeting received the suggestion with decided favor, and recommended the adoption, both in America and Europe, of measures for carrying

it into effect. Expecting ere-long a General Conference in London of the friends of peace from different parts of the world, and presuming that they will then take, or definitely propose, the steps requisite on this and other topics of importance to the cause, we have thus far delayed attempting any decisive action ; but we think the time has fully come for the preparatory measure of petitioning the Executive of the United States on the subject, and would therefore call the special attention of our readers to the two following articles from writers whose names alone are a sufficient recommendation of whatever comes from their pens. They wrote without any knowledge of each other's views ; and whatever coincidence may be found, will serve only to show how leading minds are coming to harmonize in their opinion concerning this method of superseding war.

We bring this subject before our readers as *immediately practical* ; and we ask them all to read with care those able articles, as guides and incentives to effort in behalf of the plan proposed. We need something more than mere assent to the excellence of our object or our measures ; we must have action, prompt, energetic, united, persevering. The most we can expect of rulers, is to move in response to the call of the people ; and therefore do we ask the people to urge upon them the adoption of the proposed substitute for war. For such a service we must depend entirely on the spontaneous co-operation of our friends through the land. First fill your own mind with the facts and arguments in the case ; then gird yourself for the task of getting as many signatures as possible to the petitions which accompany this number of the Advocate. We address *every reader*, and urge *him* to do the thing *himself without delay*.

We appeal especially to ministers of the gospel. They alone can, if they will, do what we need ; and we cannot well imagine a service more appropriate to their office and character as ambassadors of the Prince of Peace. Let them, on the day

of Thanksgiving, or the evening of Christmas, or some other time which they may choose, discuss the subject of peace, explain the plan herein recommended, and immediately circulate for signatures, two petitions, one to the President, and the other to the Senate of the United States, as entrusted by the Constitution with the business of forming and ratifying all treaties between us and other nations.

---

JUDGE JAY'S PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR.\*

It may be a feeling of national vanity, and it may be an inference from the peculiarities of history, position, and institutions, that leads us to hope that to the United States will be reserved the happiness and glory of teaching to mankind the blessings of peace, and the means of securing them.

The American government was the first to prohibit the slave trade, and the first abolition of negro slavery was effected in our Northern States; and to this country justly belongs the origin of the temperance reformation. The local situation of our republic, and the nature of her foreign relations, seem to indicate her as the first of the nations of the earth by whom the sword is to be sheathed, to be drawn no more. No nation has less reason to covet the possessions of others, or to apprehend the loss of her own. At peace with all the world, we are placed in circumstances peculiarly favorable for the experiment of a policy avowedly and permanently pacific. At the same time, our widely diffused commerce, our extended territory, and our rapidly increasing population, all unite in attracting observation, and will necessarily give to the experiment, if successful, a powerful influence with other nations.

But still the question recurs, *how* is the experiment to be made? Certainly, in the way least likely to excite alarm and opposition. In every effort to promote the temporal or spiritual welfare of mankind, we ought to view their condition as it really is, and not as in our opinion it ought to be—and we should consult expediency as far as we can do so, without compromising principle. Wilberforce and his associates were, from the first, fully sensible of the cruelty and injustice of West India slavery; yet they forebore taking any measures for its removal till they had accomplished the abolition of the slave

---

\* See War and Peace, p. 97.